Mr. A. H. Graves describes a large leaf-spot chestnut and attributes the disease to *Monochaetia Desmazierii* Sacc., giving *Quercus rubra* as another host. I have also found the disease upon *Quercus nigra* in abundance in this neighborhood. Mr. Graves says that Dr. Farlow examined the original material of *M. Desmazierii* and found that the spores were not mature but that later he examined other material sent out by Desmazières and found that this material agrees with the fungus upon the chestnut, and that it also agrees with Desmazières' description of the fungus. He also cites the fact that Dr. Stevens and myself mentioned a similar disease of chestnut in our 'Diseases of Economic Plants,' and suggests that they may be caused by the same organism.

"I have every reason to believe that the disease described by Mr. Graves is identical with that described by us and is caused by the same fungus. However, the identity of the fungus seems to be in doubt. According to the descriptions in Saccardo, the only authority available to us when 'Diseases of Economic Plants' was published, the fungus is *Monochaetia pachyspora* Bubak, as it has three dark-colored cells in the center of the spore, while *Pestalozzia monochaeta* Desm., which becomes *M. Desmazierii* Sacc., has only two such cells. At the end of the description of *M. pachyspora,* Saccardo says that the spores of this fungus are thicker than those of *M. Desmazierii,* while our measurements agree with those given for *M. pachyspora.* It seems to me that the name *M. pachyspora* should become a synonym of *M. Desmazierii* but that the description of the latter should be revised to correspond with the original specimen and description as written by Desmazières."

New Combinations for Tropical Agarics

A number of species of gill-fungi described by me from tropical America in Mycologia, 1911–1912, under genera not found in Saccardo's *Sylloge,* are here recombined for the benefit of those having or using herbaria arranged according to this work. Collectors, pathologists, and others who may not be in-

timately acquainted with taxonomic methods will probably find it more convenient to follow the one system until a comprehensive revison is completed, at least for some important groups.

CONOCYBE ECHINOSPORA	= **Galera echinospora**
HYDROCYBE ALBO-UMBONATA	= **Hygrophorus albo-umbonatus**
HYDROCYBE AURANTIA	= **Hygrophorus aurantius**
HYDROCYBE EARLEI	= **Hygrophorus Earlei**
HYDROCYBE FLAVOLUTEA	= **Hygrophorus flavoluteus**
HYDROCYBE HONDURENSIS	= **Hygrophorus hondurensis**
HYDROCYBE ROSEA	= **Hygrophorus roseus**
HYDROCYBE SUBCAESPITOSA	= **Hygrophorus subcaespitosus**
HYDROCYBE SUBFLAVIDA	= **Hygrophorus subflavidus**
HYDROCYBE SUBMINIATA	= **Hygrophorus subminiatus**
HYDROCYBE TROYANA	= **Hygrophorus troyanus**
LEPTONIELLA ATROSQUAMOSA	= **Leptonia atrosquamosa**
LEPTONIELLA CINCHONENSIS	= **Leptonia cinchonensis**
LEPTONIELLA EARLEI	= **Leptonia Earlei**
LEPTONIELLA MEXICANA	= **Leptonia mexicana**
LEUCOMYCES MEXICANUS	= **Amanita mexicana**
LEUCOMYCES MEXICANUS	= **Venenarius mexicanus**
LIMACELLA AGRICOLA	= **Lepiota agricola**
MELANOLEUCA JALAPENSIS	= **Tricholoma jalapensis**
MELANOLEUCA JAMAICENSIS	= **Tricholoma jamaicensis**
MELANOLEUCA SUBISABELLINA	= **Tricholoma subisabellina**
MYCENA JALAPENSIS	= **Bolbitius jalapensis**
MYCENA MEXICANA	= **Bolbitius mexicanus**
PLEUROPUS EARLEI	= **Clitopilus Earlei**
VENENARIUS MEXICANUS	= **Amanita mexicana**
VOLVARIOPSIS BAKERI	= **Volvaria Bakeri**
VOLVARIOPSIS CUBENSIS	= **Volvaria cubensis**
VOLVARIOPSIS EARLEI	= **Volvaria Earlei**
VOLVARIOPSIS JAMAICENSIS	= **Volvaria jamaicensis**

W. A. MURRILL.